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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS. THE MINISTRY SHOWS RESERVE IN FRAMING THE ROYAL SPEECH-LORD BEACONSFIELD COMPLAINS OF MISREPRESENTATION-THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERY QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

The purpose of the reserve shown in the royal speech in regard to the Irish party, the true tenor of Lord Beaconsfield's recent address, and the embarrassment which Mr. Bradlaugh is causing to his party, are referred to in the appended cable dispatch from the London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. Mention is also made of the discontent of the Liberals at Sir Bartle Frere's being retained in office, and to the discussion of the Fortune Bay claim, which is conducted with good temper.

LEADING TOPICS IN LONDON. THE OCCULT PURPOSE IN THE ROYAL SPEECH-LORD BEACONSFIELD OBJECTS TO A SPEECH BE-ING MADE FOR HIM-WHAT IS SAID OF THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1880.

Little excitement attends the early proceedings of Parliament. The Queen's speech studiously abstains from raising expectations not capable of fulfilment during the present session, whether relating to domestic or foreign affairs. It contains no novelty, but plainly marks the change in foreign policy. When Mr. Forster returned from Ireland there was reason to believe that a renewal of the Coercion act was contemplated, but the protest of the Liberal press prevented it. Mr. Forster and other Ministers regard with some apprehension the prospect of preserving order in Ireland after the act expires. The complaint made by Irish members in Parliament that the Queen's speech contains no pledge of land reform, foreshadows the spirit in which the Home Rulers mean to deal with Irish questions. Such complaints are intended purely for Irish consumption. Mr. O'Conor Power, who made the objection, knew that it is impossible to bring in a land bill this session, and knew also that the Queen's speech contains no promise touching the measures of future sessions.

HOW THE LIBERALS REGARD PARNELL. Mr. Parnell's election to the leadership of the Home Rulers, though marking the growth of extreme opinions among the Irish members, is not regretted by the Liberals, who consider it desirable for the Home Rulers to show their hand, preferring also that the real head of the party should be the ostensible head. The tone of the Irish speakers in Parliament is restrained, but bitter. Mr. Parnell openly declares his regret at the Liberal victory, knowing the extreme difficulty of resuming obstruction. His friends say that he intends to abandon obstruction this session, fearing the result of a conflict with a powerful majority under a resolute leader. BEACONSFIELD MISREPORTED.

There is a lively controversy as to what Lord Beaconsfield really said at the Conservative meeting in Bridgewater House on Wednesday. Lord Beaconsfield, in a letter to The Times to-day, says that the Press Association's report, which all the papers published, contained not a single word actually uttered, and conveys in every sense the reverse of what he expressed. He does not deny the accuracy of the special report in The Standard, which, in some points, agrees with the other. Lord Beaconsfield did, beyond a doubt, exclude all reference to his foreign policy from his speech, offering no excuse for its failure, and attributing the party defeat to deficient organization. He is undertaking once more to educate the party into accepting cers of reform demanded by the country, holding out hopes of the development of the Conservative strength by the further extension of the franchise. He deprecates violent or indiscriminate opposition, and urges the Tories to strengthen, when possible, moderate Liberals against Radicals, and wait for the moment when inevitable divergencies shall occur between the two great sections of the Liberal party. Meantime, he would have the party maintain a dignified but not factious opposition.

WHAT BEACONSFIELD REALLY SAID. The ex-Premier declared at the Conference that the country is essentially Conservative: that Radicalism is only a temporary force, and intimated that the present administration might break up sooner than is generally expected. He advised the Conservatives to conciliate the moderate Liberals. and not force them to maintain an unnatural alhance with the Radicals. He said he might have been disposed to resign the leadership of the party had the elections resulted differently, but he could not desert friends in the hour of defeat.

This speech, which continues the policy that Lord Beaconsfield has always supported of dissuading the party from mere blind Toryism, has produced, nevertheless, dissatisfaction among the hotter spirits, and failed to induce the Opposition thus far to assume an attitude of moderation in either house. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield himself attacked Mr. Gladstone with the utmost bitterness respecting the Karolyi letter, while in the lower House, Tory violence breaks out on every occasion. Sir Stafford Northcote scarcely attempts to restrain the fiery supporters behind him. and is overborne when he does so, as in the Bradlaugh case, in which Sir Drummond Wolff took the leadership out of Sir Stafford Northcote's hands.

BRADLAUGH TROUBLES FRIENDS AND FOES. The Liberals find Mr. Bradlaugh's case very embarrassing. The pertinacity of the Tory opposition to his taking the oath signifies partly extreme personal religious repugnance to allowing an atheist to enter the House, and partly to a determination to identify, if possible, Liberals with athelem. Mr. Bradlaugh was badly advised when he published a letter saying that he would not take the oath because it was a meaningless formula, thus giving his opponents the pretext they wanted for fresh resistance. The Liberals wish to bave Mr. Bradlaugh admitted under the present laws, because if the committee reports that further legislation is necessary the House of Lords will throw out the bill, and a conflict would follow.

Large sections of the Liberals' constituencies are conscientiously opposed to allowing an atheist to sit in Parliament, hence members will find themselves in an unpleasant dilemma, between supporting their leaders and offending their constituents.

CROWN INFLUENCE SUSPECTED. The determination to retain Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope excites diseatisfaction among the Liberals, and revives reports that the late Government yielded to royal influence in

Sir Bartle Frere's favor, and it is whispered that the same influence was again successfully exerted.

THE FORTUNE BAY DISPUTE. The fishery disputes attract some attention from diplomatists. In the newspapers the subject is discussed mostly with good temper, moderate knowledge and conciliatory disposition. The Times has so little mastered the elementary facts of the Fortune Bay question, that it asserts that American fishermen violated the close time rules. Lord Salisbury's dispatch makes the position peculiarly difficult for the Liberals, as they may have to meet the accusation that they are too ready to submit to American demands. Probably the British Government might agree to anticipate the period now fixed for the revision of the fishery clauses, and consider the whole subject together.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BEACONSFIELD'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1880. The following is the full text of Lord Beaonsfield's letter to The Times denying that he uttered servative meeting on the 19th instant: "Liberty of the press is one of the most precious privileges of Englishmen, and therefore its to their interest that it should not be abused. I never have been any to complain of reports of anything that I may have said in public, if they only contained some inaccuracies which pressure or even some little mailee might occasion or inspire; but when an elaborate dechration of policy is placed in my mouth, as was done in the report of the proceedings of the meetings in your issue of Thursday, not one single word of which was delivered by me, and which conveys in every sense the reverse of what I expressed, I think it my duty to request you to make this disclaimer as public as the statement which you have circulated." servative meeting on the 19th instant: " Liberty of the

LABOR CONTESTS ABROAD. LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1880.

The Executive Committee of the Blackburn otton operatives advise all the strikers to resume work when the mills are reopened on Monday next. A Paris dispatch to The Times says: "The striking peratives at Roubaix solicited aid from English trade mions, their funds being low, but the reply was unfavorable, and the strike seems nearly at an end."

In Bircelona a thousand cotton-spianers wrecked and set fire to a mill, but the police and ndilitary quenched the flames and arrested the leaders of the mob, when order was restored. The prefect has issued a decree to dissolve every trade union in Catalonia.

TRICKETT READY TO MEET HANLAN.

. London, Saturday, May 22, 1880. The Sportsman to-day says: "We are desired by Trickett's friends to say that Trickett cannot cept Boyd's challenge at present to row a race in Eng nd in the latter part of the year for £200 a side Trickett's great desire is to meet Hanian, and he would not enter any other engagement until that object is accomplished. Later on, if the championality match is properly arranged, Boyd's challenge may be accepted."

THE RUSSO-CHINESE QUARREL.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, May 22, 1880. The Journal de St. Petersburg states that pecuniary indemnity for the cession of Kuldja would not alone suffice; that interests have grown up during the twelve years of its occupancy, and that territoria securities for commercial facilities are necessary in order to be assured against the consequences of reoccupancy of the territory by fanatical Chinese.

A POSSIBLE RELIC OF THE ATALANTA. LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1880. A dispatch to The News from Plymouth says portion of a vessel's stern, supposed to belong to the missing training ship Atalanta, has been picked up on the Irish coast and handed over to the Admiralty.

SUICIDE OF GENERAL GAULARD. Paris, Saturday, May 23, 1880. General Gaulard, who had been suffering from ill health for a long time, has committed suicide.

THREE NOTED PEOPLE DEAD. LONDON, May 22.-William Hallowes Miller. the well-known crystallographer and mineralogist, is dend at the age of seventy-nine. Prince Engène de Ligne, the eminent Belgian states-

an, is dead at the age of seventy-six. A dispatch to The Times says: Father Horner, origand head of the Catholic Mission at Zanzibar, is

A CHINESE EMBASSY IN MEXICO. New-Orleans, May 22 .- A special dispatch e Galveston Neice, from the City of Mexico, says: 'The Chinese Embassy to Mexico have arrived Mazatlan, and are so numerous that there is no hotel in that city that can contain them."

FIGHTING AN EXPRESS COMPANY,

St. Louis, May 22.-Judge Treat of the United States Circuit Court, has granted an order re-straining the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, from interfering with the busines or privileges of the Southern Express Company, on the the of that road, until the further order of the Court The hearing of the application for an injunction will be beard on June 7. The case grows out of a notification by the railroad company to the express company that after June 1, they will do the express business over their road, themselves.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF KALLOCH.

San Francisco, May 22.-The impeachment case of Mayor Kalloch comes up in the Superior Court on Monday. The defendant has filed an affidavit demurring to the compilator on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction; also that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and is ambigu-ous, unintelligible and uncertain. In another affidavit he saits that the case be heard in bane, as it involves public interests of great importance and difficult ques-tions of law and fact.

A NEW CONEY ISLAND PROJECT.

ALBANY, May 22 .- Wm, G. Steinmetz, John W. Reid, R. L. Henry and others are named as directors of the Seaside Elevated Railrond, with a capital of \$100,000. The line will run from Coney Island near the teamboat dock at the westerly end to a point at or near he iron pier, thence to a point near Vandoveer's Hotel, hence over the Ocean Parkway and across Sheepshead Say near Ocean-ave. In the town of Grayesend, Kings Jounty. The entire length of the road will be about five

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY FIZZLE.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22 .- The Advertiser entains an account of an interview with Henry C. Carr, of Union Springs, Courtey's attendant at Washington, in which he says: " Courtney's sickness was a barefaced aliam throughout." Car accompanied Courtney, totally ignorant of any jot but, in the light of subsequent developments, he ways h is now firmly convinced that the race was sold month before it was rowed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

MOBILE. Ala., May 22 .- The following memorandum was found in a bottle picked up on South Beach, near Fort Morgan: "May 12, 1878. Ship Hesperia, bound to London from South Australia; in approximate latitude 37° 25' north, and longitude 28° 19 west. Finder will pleas report to the Royal Geographical Society, London; for ocean currents; cast off by C. L. Wragge, F. R. A. S."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, May 22.—William O'Nell, stabbed his tie this afternoon, kings her instantly.

A MURDERER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A MURDERER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 22.—Gunn, the Bridgewater nurderer, tried to commit suicide to day. The wound
may not prove fatal.

TWO OLD PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

CHESTERVILLE, Ont., May 22.—Last night two
old people named Steader, Bring in the township of Winchester, were burned to death in their nouse. AN EXCITY-CLERK ARRESTED.

LONDON, Ont. May 22.—L. C. Hovey, late city clerk of Urhans, Ohio, held on a charge of emberalement, have a handed over to the United States officials.

been handed over to the United States officials.

A LAKE STEAMER BURNED,

IROQUOIS, Ont., May 22.—The steamer Algona, loaded with hay for Ogdensburg, was burned to the water's edge at Pine Tree Point iste night. The fire was caused by a spark from the pipe. The crew was saved.

THREE YOUTHS TO BE TAILED FOR MURDER. NEWTON, Sussex Co., N. J., May 22.—Peter Kane. Clarecce Campbell, and Johnny Clark, all under twenty rears of age, age to be tried for murdering Melancthoo Washes, of Sparts, or Pebruary 16, in the Court of Oyer and Tarmings, Their doubles here Monday. They mistook Washer for a course of his, with whom Kane quarrelied, and one of them killed him by a blow of a stone.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1880.-TRIPLE SHEET.

HOW TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTES. ANOTHER DAY WASTED IN THE HOUSE-DEMANDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS-THE

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CUBAN EXPEDITION. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan made speech in support of his resolution for counting the electoral votes. Mr. Conkling, in a short reply, showed the partisanship of the proposed measure. The House spent a session wrangling over appropriations for public buildings, which are increasing to an alarming extent, but failed to accomplish anything. The Spanish Minister says there is increased activity among Cuban refugees in this country.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOIE. A SPEECH FROM SENATOR MORGAN IN SUPPORT OF HIS RESOLUTION-MR. CONKLING'S REPLY.

fby telegraph to the trieure.)
Washington, May 22.—Senator Morgan's speech to-day in support of his resolution providing rules for counting the electoral vote probably contains all the arguments upon which the Democrats will rely to secure the passage of the measure. He justified the form in which it is brought forward-that of a concurrent resolution, instead of an act of Congress-upon the ground that the Constitution places the whole matter of counting the electoral vote in the hands of the two houses of Congress, and that to bring the subject forward in any form in which it would require the sanction of the Executive to make it operative would be to do violence to the spirit of the Constitution and the evident intentions of its framers.

Mr. Morgan went over the history of electoral counts and the rules by which they had been governed, dwelling at considerable length upon the cir cumstances which gave rise to the "Twenty-second oint rule, and to its repeal." He declared that the method of disfranchising eleven States, and when it would no longer serve that purpose they repealed it. He said that the chief feature of the pending resolution was exactly the reverse of the twenty econd joint rule, in that it required that, in cases of contest, both houses must agree in their action efore the vote of a State could be rejected. Thus e explained, the voice of the State itself, concurring with that of one branch of Congress, would nsure the counting of the vote in question.

Mr. Morgan held that in counting the votes the senators and Representatives were clearly not menable to instructions from their States, and therefore their right, when both houses concur, to

Senator Morgan courteously gave way to frement interruptions, and although the Republicans did not attempt to make any reply in detail, yet the measure was incidentally attacked in one of its nost vulnerable points with considerable force by Senator Conkling, who took occasion at the same time to make a short but stirring and humorous political speech. He had asked Senator Morgan uestion, and while the latter was replying Senator Thurman and Senator Carpenter entered into a con versation, apparently of a very amusing character with Mr. Conkling.

When Mr. Morgan had finished his reply to the estion, and Senator Conkling's attention was question, and Senator Conkling's attention was called to it, he begged to assure the Senator that he had given close attention to his words, as well as to those of another eminent Democratic Senator at the same time, upon a subject which was upnermost in the minds of both, namely, the next Presidential election. The Senator from Alabama was seeking to provide a method for counting the votes, while the Senator from Ohio was more solicitous about getting the votes. The anxiety of both Senators was unnecessary, for the people were going to elect the next President, and by such a decided majority that almost any method of counting the votes would answer.

that almost any method of counting the votes would answer.

Mr. Conkling said the resolution was a device gotten up for the passing hour, and merely intended to operate on the next occasion for counting the votes, and then expure. It made a great show of fairness in that it provided that the concurrent action of the two houses should be required for rejecting the vote of any State. But the Senater well knew that when the Democrats of the Senate, by their majority, found a reason for casting out an electoral vote, in that same hour the Democrats of the House would find a similar reason for counting out the same vote. If the measure contained a provision requiring the affirmative action of the two houses for its repeal, it would have, in some re-

THE HOUSE WASTING ITS TIME. WRANGLING OVER APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS-A GROWING SCANDAL-THE COURTS TO BE STOPPED.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.! Washington, May 22.-Ever since the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives a strong and constantly increasing pressure has [been brought to bear in favor of larger appropriations for the construction of new public ibuildings, especially in the South.

In some of the Southern States-in Kentucky and Mississippi, for example—there is hardly a village o unambitious as not to hope and strive for a public building of some port. The mania has grown in Congress until it has assumed proportions that alarm conservative and patriotic members. They declare that unless the craze is stopped, the yearly appropriations for new public buildings will soon ecome as great a scandal as those for rivers and

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was reported yesterday, appropriates money to continue work on twenty public buildings outside of the District of Columbia. The whole amount required for this purpose is \$2,096,000, considerably more than half of which is needed for the buildings now nder way in the four great cities of Boston, Cin innati, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

The Southern Democrats, however, are by no means satisfied with what is being done. There ar. nearly fifty bills pending which authorize new public buildings in addition to the twenty now in process of construction. The ultimate cost of these uildings is estimated by a prominent member of the House at from ten to twelve millions of dollars ome of the bills provide for expensive buildings a unimportant towns where they are not needed, and some of the bills are objectionable for other

The advocates of these bills in the House fought to-day to have them considered and passed. The Appropriations Committee desired to go on with the Sundry Civil bill, but the log-rollers would not allow that to be done; the consequence was that the House spent the whole day in a wrangle, and did nothing.

Another work by

the House spent the whole day in a wrangle, and did nothing.

Another week has passed, and no effort has been made to provide money for the fees of the marshals. One United States Marshal in Iowa, who has patriotically advanced \$10,000 to keep his offlee in operation, was compelled to inform the Attorney General a day or two ago that, while still as patriotic as ever, he was unable to pay any more money out of his own pocket. The Courts in that district, therefore, will be compelled to suspend business until Congress does its duty.

Nothing has been done this week, either to provide money to furnish lights and water for the public buildings, or to pay the overdue salaries of internal revenue officers, whose income is not a munificent one, even when they are paid promptly.

GARCIA'S CUBAN EXPEDITION. WHAT THE SPANISH MINISTER SAYS OF IT-IN-CREASED ANIMATION AMONG THE CUBAN REFUGEES IN THIS COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 22 .- In the course of a con versation with a TRIBUNE correspondent to-night, the Spanish Munister in Washington expressed the belief that although Garcia himself recently sailed from the United States, he did not take any vessel of his own or supplies with him. The Minister thinks that Garcia's base of operations and supplies is in Hayti, or one of the other West India Islands. Dispatches have been received at the Embassy here from the Captain General of Cuba, from which it is learned that the Spanish authorities

and he was immediately pursued. It is said that he ook refuge in the mountains, where it is difficult to follow him, and that with his present force he is quite unable to maintain himself in the field.

The Minister thinks that the Cubans in this coun try, whom he represents to be too destitute of rearces to make any formidable movement, are trying to make it appear that the Garcia expedition was fitted out in the United States, and that others are to follow, all with the purpose of creating an impression that public sentiment in favor of the revolutionists is so strong that the Government cannot prevent the fitting out and sailing of expeditions to aid them.

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In regard to the prospects of Garcia and his followers in Cuba, the Minister said that while, from the nature of the country, a small force, acting on the defensive and vigilant against surprise, would occupy the attention of a large body of troops to prevent depredations, he did not anticipate any serious trouble, unless Garcia should be able to gather a large number of recruits in Cuba itself. He says; that the success of Garcia has caused much animation among the Cubans in this country, and that they display more activity recently than for a long time before. He does not think, however, that they will succeed in cluding the vigilance of the authorities of the United States, or in furnishing a great amount of aid to their brethren in Cuba.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22, 1880. Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse, of New-York, has writ-en a letter, which was laid before the House to-day, sating that the capacity of the Sub-Treasury for the storage of silver is nearly exhausted. There are 500 ons now on storage in New-York.

Secretary Thompson has approved the finding of the

Mare Island, Cal., court-martial in the case of Master B.

POLITICAL NEWS.

WISCONSIN AROUSED. THE PEOPLE RESOLVED TO HAVE ANYONE BUT GRANT-SHERMAN IN FAVOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! MILWAUKEE, May 22.-Interest in politics inreases with each day in this city. Both Repubicans and Democrats took a deep interest in the llinois Convention; the Democrats being as anxous to see Grant succeed, both at Springfield and Chicago, as his most devoted Republican supcorrers. The Republicans of this community are lmost solid against Graut, and in the whole State not one Republican in ten desires to see him nominated.

One of the many falsehoods that have been set affoat in Grant's interest is the story, which is 2012, with but one intervening sale, again on the wing, that while the Wisconsin people are against Grant, his friends managed to send a majority of Grant delegates to Chicago. The fact. s known to your correspondent, and for which e can vouch, is that the Wisconsin delegates will be likely to support any other candidate than Grant, and more likely to agree on Sherman than any other man. The Republicans have made their greatest gains in this State by taking a strong pos tion on the finance question, and the strength of their position was in simply upporting the Administration in its resumption slicy. The wisdom of that policy is vindicated here. The people are reaping the fruits of it, and de site to continue to reap them. They believe in the nomination and election of Secretary Sherman, and would accept and work for Blaine with almost

A STRONG ILLINOIS PROTEST, THE HON. C. B. FARWELL ISSUES A FORCIBLE AD-DRESS-SENATOR LOGAN DENOUNCED. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, May 22 .- The Hon. C. B. Farwell, of this city, who managed the Blaine campaign in Illineis, will to-morrow publish the following card. which expresses the feelings of many of the life-

long Republicans:

To the Republicans of Illinois:

By the personal and desperate exertions of Senator Lozau, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his coloctors, by the disgraceful interterence of National efficials in primarics and County Conventions, General Grant has apparently carried Illinois by the contempible majority of 38 with Cook County unrepresented. If the whole 92 of Cook had been admitted, the vote would have been 34 against Grant. If the 50 nurentested delegates from Cook had been almitted, the vote would have been 14 against Grant. If the 50 nurentested delegates from Cook had been almitted, the vote would have been 18 majority against Grant. The Convention was packed from its organization. The chalranan was ordered to recognize only certain persons; debate was cut off; parlamentary law neglected or overruled as the exigency required. What is the meagre majority of 80 in his own State worth to General Grant I The anti-Grant districts have appointed delegates and will present them at Chicago. Logan and Garcelon stand as the political burgars of the times and Logan's crime against liberty will in the end bring him no more spoil than was won by Garcelon.

THE PACIFIC COAST FOR BLAINE. TREET DEMAND FOR HIS NOMINATION BY NEARLY ALL REPUBLICANS WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS-

GRANT VERY OBJECTIONABLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] WASHINGTON, May 22,-Mr. J. M. Adams, late of the Treasury Department, writing from Walla Walla, W. T., under date of the 8th instant, closes a letter to a friend in this city as follows:

a letter to a friend in this city as follows:

After a solourn of several months on this coast, and after a careful, unbiased effort to ascertain the relative strength of the several distinguished gentlemen whose names are being mentioned in connection with the Presidency, I am convinced that Senator Blaine is the first choice of at least two-thirds of all the Republicans west of the Recky Mountains. It is possible that this estimate is even lower than it should be. It is certainly not too high when applied to the Republican parity of Oregon, in which State I have recently spent considerable time.

Indeed, the various public uttorances and even the solid Blaine delegation will hardly serve to indicate to the Eastern public the strong sentiment in his favor which prevails among the people of this coast. At the recent state Convention of Oregon it was not even deemed necessary to impose any instructions upon the delegation to Chicago, accepting the several delegates' well-known preference as quite sufficient to obviate the necessity of the usual formality. The Convention simply passed a resolution urging the delegation to do all in its power to secure Blaine's nomination.

The State ticket, which was put in pomination by the

Secure Blaine's nomination.

The State ticket, which was put in nomination by the same Convention is considered throughout the entire State as an unusually strong one, and the opinion is generally expressed that with Blaine at its head Oregon would be at once removed from the list of doubtful

States.

Of course, it is not claimed that Blaine is the only Republican Presidential candidate for whom the State could be carried, although it is evident that his defeat at Chicago would occasion great disappointment and render a Republican victory far less certain than it otherwise would be. As to other prominent candidates, it may be stated that little is said concerning any of them except General Grant, against whose nomination there is a strong and growing public sentiment. Many Republicans of the State with whom I have conversed declare that they will not vote for him if he is nominated, and that the Republicans can expect nothing but an overwhelming defeat in Oregon if forced to support an objectionable candidate. Gate.
The same view is publicly expressed almost daily by
The Oregonian, the leading journal of the State, and it
fact, of the entire Pacific Northwest.

DEMOCRATS SEEKING PEACE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 .- The Peace Committee of the Democratic State Convention met here o-day. The gentlemen appearing before the committee were the Hon. Richard Vaux and John K. Read, esq. representing the new committee, and George R. Berrili the old committee. An interchange of opinion took place, after which the respective organisations of the Democracy of the City and County of Philadelphia were invited to appoint a committee of five from each organization to confer with the Peace Committee on July 8. It is not likely that any definite plan of action will be agreed upon until after the Presidential election, when both committees will come together on an equal footing. It is understood that in the meantime a campaign committee, representing both factions, will be organized, to look after the interests of the party in the coming Presidential contest. place, after which the respective organizations of the

PRAYERS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. The following circular-letter, issued by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, has been signed by the Rev. Drs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Richard S. Storrs, Henry Bellows, Thomas S. Hastings, C. C. Tiffany, A. P. Put nam. W. Ormiston, J. H. Rylauce, William M. Taylor, E. H. Chapin, R. Heber Newton, T. D. Bevan, J. A. M. Chapman, and the Roys. S. M. Hamilton, C. H. Park-hurst, S. S. Mitchell, W. T. Sabine, Lindsay Parker and Arthur Brooks:

Arthur Brooks:

In view of the fact that the nominating conventions of the political parties, in June next, will designate those citizens to whom the choice of the people for the Chief-Magistrate of these United States for four Pears next ensuing will be restricted, the underzigned ask their brethren of all denominations to unite with them in making the Sabbath, the 30th of May, a special coession for prayer to the Almighty God that He will youch saile to guide and direct these assemblies in the choice of men it for the suffrages of the people.

New-York, May 21. knew of Garcia's landing as soon as it took place,

THE GREAT RAILWAY CRASH.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE EXCHANGE. O STATEMENT YET MADE-THE COAL MARKET NOT GREATLY DISTURBED-PROBABLE APPOINTMENT

OF RECEIVERS-A SLIGHT PANIC IN LONDON. The failure of the Reading Railway and the Reading Coal and Iron Company continued to be an exciting topic in the money exchanges yesterday. No statement has yet been furnished by President Gowen. It is said that application will be made to-morrow for the appointment of receivers. There slight panie in American was a railway shares in London. The excitement on the New-York Exchange was very slight yesterday. Reading stock declined from 28 to 2014. It is said that President Gowen and Mr. Lewis, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be appointed receivers, and that prices of coal will be maintained.

THE FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, May 22 .- The excitement caused by the suspension of the Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Companies continued to-day, although it was not so great as had been expected. Third Street itself to settling contracts and closing up accounts. The clearings of Reading Railroad stock alone amounted to 400,000 shares and the balances to about 30,000 shares, while the cash balances paid were over \$400,000, a sum larger than the market value of the liquidating shares at the close of business.

The opening price of Reading proved to be the lowest of the day, the quotation not falling below 10. The sales at 10 were quickly followed by an idvance, caused by purchases to cover short contracts, to 1112. After the few orders were filled, however, the stock was left without support and lown it sank to 1034 at the Exchange. Subsequent dealings in the street marked the price down to 10 again. The recorded sales were far below those of the previous day in amount.

The attendtion of the public was quickly drawn from Reading Railroad to Lehigh Navigation when t became known that the house of James B. Young was in trouble, and the price of latter stock declined from 23 Valley opened at 46, for 1,000 shares, a clear loss of 6 per cent as compared with the closing prices of the preceding day, but under active transacthe price was rapidly advanced to 4914. The opening price of Northern Pacific ommon was the lowest of the day, the first sale being 1912 and the last at 20%, with transactions intervening at 21. The preferred sold at 41@4112, the latter for a small lot. Northern Central sold at 3034@31. Philadelphia and Eric at 12; United Companies of New-Jersey, 160. The nining shares were represented by a single sale of Iowa Gulch at 20 cents.

The failures were but three in number, and the only one involving a considerable amount was that of James B. Young & Co., who were heavily interested in Lehigh Navigation and Reading Railroad. The other houses unable to meet their contracts were Charles H. Jordan & Co., and Rutter, Newhall & Co.

President Gowen was in his office from early morning till late to-night, preparing a statement for the public. The Reading directors were in session over two hours, during which numerous books and documents were examined. James E. Gowen, brother of the president and counsel for the company, was present as legal adviser. Just what was done is not fully known.

There was a good deal of talk to-day about President Gowen's expected statement. When questioned on the subject to-night he said : " At present things are in an inchoate condition. As yet I am unable to make any promises. We must have time to straighten matters out. Until this is done, any talk by us in public print would do no good," Mr Gowen added that the suspension had been in expectance.

In the general drift of the talk smoog bankers, brokers and railroad men today, regarding the prospects of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies there was a very hopeful feeling, and the rapid appreciation of the Central Railroad of New-Jerse and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company which have been in the hands of receivers for the past three years, was cited as an example of what might be expected of the Reading Companies in case a receiver is appointed. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company held about the same relation to the Central Rathway Company that the Reading Coal and Iron Company does to the Reading Railroad Company, and as in the case of the Reading it was the losses on the operations of the Coal Company, owing to the depressed market, that swamped the Railroad Company. Roth companies were practically bankrupt, and were put into the hands of receivers. After three years of judicious management, with the enlarged powers which receivership confers, both companies are now said to be on a sound financial basis, while the interests of all parties concerned have been protected.

A thorough canvass of the coal operators here to day shows that the failure of Reading companies has day shows that the failure of Reading companies has only had a small effect on the coal market. The sentiment is altogether one of sympathy for President Gowen and the suspended corporations. No very heavy money advances have been made recently, as President Gowen's friends have been expecting the shock sooner or later, and made loans against tolls only. Two or three shippers who advanced heavily on sales on large commissions are caught in an amount aggregating \$200.000, but these being in the nature of loans, it is thought they will be secured.

The coal market is still firm, and President Gowen gave assurance to-day that the relations of his company with other producers will remain unchanged for several weeks. It is believed that he will be appointed receiver of both of the companies. the companies.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 22,-President Gowen still declines to talk about the matter, nor will he or any of the managers make any statement regarding the condition of the affairs of company. Although there is no confirmation in officompany. Although there is no confirmation in offi-cial circles of the report that the directors at their meeting to-day named Messrs. Henry, Lowis and Gowen a committee to assume the temporary man-agement of the affairs of the company pending any legal steps that might be taken, it is generally believed that such action was taken by the Board. There is a hopeful feeling on the street that some plan will be adopted looking to the protection of the stockholders, and the saving of the property of the company. of the company.

READING, Penn., May 22 .- The Reading Eagle of to-morrow will announce that the Reading Iron Works, of which J. TenBrook is president, has suspended payment owing to complication has suspended paymens owing to complication with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the companies being under mutual obligations. The iron works run several furnaces, large rolling mill, tube works, pail works, foundry, steam forge and sheet mill, employing a large number of hands. They pay out about \$8,000 a month. The works, however, will continue in operation. will continue in operation.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING. LESS EFFECT ON THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE THAN

WAS ANTICIPATED — PROBABLE RECRIVERS —

PRESENT POLICY OF THE COAL COMPANIES.

The excitement caused by the failure of the Reading companies had greatly subsided yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange the opening price of Reading stock was the highest, as the closing price was the lowest, for the day. The decline was from 28 to 2014, but the business was not large, and the dealings were devoid of excitement. The transactions in the coal stocks made, however, more than one-half of the recorded business of the Exchange. The closing prices of the other coal stocks were nearly elements of the prices of the other coal stocks were nearly

up to the opening prices, and in Delaware and son Canal Company were 2 per cent a There were frequent rumors of the appoints President Gowen and Edwin M. Lewis as rec of the Reading Company, but it was no yesterday in this city that any appoints

Mr. Lewis, the President of the Farmers' chanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, which is said to the largest creditor of the company, had charge the settlement of the Jay Cooke estate. He is a also to have been largely interested in the Ne Pennsylvania Railroad, which was leased a ago by the Reading Company. By friends of Pr dent Gowen it was said that application for the appointment of a receiver had been made, but the pointment of a receiver had been made known the order of the Court would not be made known probably until Monday. A private dispatch from President Gowen indicates in part the probable management of the company in case of his app ment as a receiver. The dispatch, which was received here late Friday night, was as follows:

There is no necessity for a panic. Our action seems a necessity, and the property of the company is real worth more in the present condition than in the passing the floating debt. Now there will be no becreasing the floating debt. Now there will be no becreasing the floating debt. Now there will be no becreasing the floating debt. Now there will be no becreasing the floating debt. Now there will be no becreasing the property will be preserved intact, and has in debt; the property will be preserved intact, and has ing paid out that is not carned. Our wages have be paid, and old wages certificates redeemed. The got of the floating debt, and having determined to cooperate the floating debt, and having determined to cooperate in maintaining prices of our it is really better off than it was before the stoppage.

President Sloan of the Delawace Laborators

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackaware and Western Railroad, who went to Philade Friday night, yesterday confirmed the above dis patch so far as the present policy of the coal companies is concerned. He said that the restriction production would be continued through next month. It appears that the Reading Company was indebted to several other companies in the usual interchange of business, and that the debt to the Lackawana Company was about \$75,000. Pred-dent Sloan said that his company held income bond of the Reading Company sufficient to secure it from loss. He said, also, it at President Gowen had as-sured him that the debt would be paid without

loss. He said, also, it at President Gowen had so sured him that the debt would be paid without delay.

Some little curiosity was manifested during the day in regard to the losses by the failure. It seemed to be clear that no large losses had been suffered in this city. Several small failures were reported in Philadelphia, but the effect of them was unimportant. By some it was suggested that certain English firms, largely identified with the Reading Company, might be affected, but no information of the result of the news at London was received. The real results of the failure would be seen probably within a week, but it was too early yesterday to estimate fairly the extent of the disaster. Those familiar with the operations of the company said that it had lost a valuable friend in exsecretary Borie, who had indersed the company's paper almost without limit. No one had been found to supply his place, and the maturity of some of the notes bearing his indersement was said to be the immediate cause of the failure.

A SUIT BY THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL

A SUIT BY THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL An application was made to Justice Donohue yes-terday by Francis S. Lathrop, receiver of the Centrai Railway of New-Jersey, for a warrant of attachment against the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this State. The petitioner stated that he was about to bring an action against the last named road as receiver to recover \$45,000 due for services rendered by the New-Jersey Central Railway in transporting merchandise for the other company between February 1 and May 21, 1880. It was also stated that the property of the defendant company sought to be attached consisted for the most part of real estate, coal, offices, etc., in this city. James G. De Forest and G. G. Haven were offered as sureties, and the attachment was granted.

HOW OHIO DEMOCRATS HELP THEMSELVES.

A TALK WITH GENERAL ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. General Joseph S. Robinson, the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, was in the city Friday, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a conversa with him on the elevated railroad as he was returni to Washington. There was little doubt, he said, the Sherman would carry the State, but he admitted, at the same time, that many were in favor of Blaine.

"And how about Grant !" "Oh, there's no chance for Grant. We are thoroughly opposed to the third term all throughout the State Grant may be nominated, and I think there is some probability that he will be. If he is it will be by States in the Convention that won't vote for him in the Fall." "And what are the Democrats doing !" asked the re-

"The Democrats I I don't know much about their tactics, but I know they have tapped Tilden's barrel overthere, and are importing voters into the State by over there, and are importing voters and wholesale. Here is a letter I received from one of our wholesale. Here is a letter I received from one of our wholesale. districts this morning (producing it), which states that in this particular district a leading Democrat boasts: *W will surprise the Reps. next Fall.' In this district s

will surprise the Reps. next Fall.' In this district scores and scores of men are coming in from Virginia and Kentucky. The poor white fellows down there are riad to get out, and they are led to come over to our State, where work and homes are ready provided for them. They claim, of course, to have been living in other parts of the State, and hope, by this means, to be able to vote."

"They are all Tilden men!"

"Of course they are."

"But isn't it rather an expensive proceeding i"

"Ob, no. I shouldn't think it would cost more than \$25 per head; and then, these people will settle will us, and as they are piedged to the Democratic party, their votes will have an effect beyond the election of last Fall. The same scheme was used when Ewing was elected. There were some large Republican iron-works started—I mean the capital was Republican—and the Democrats filled them with workmen from the Southern States. But his majority was very small after all. In every close district they are doing the same now. It well's and Moutgomery's districts, which are both very close, some hundreds of these voters have been imported."

DESIRABLE RAILROAD CHANGE.

BALTIMORE, May 22 .- Passenger trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Road between Washington and New-York will no longer be hauled through the city along Pratt-st. by mule teams, but will be transferre along Pratt-st. by mule teams, but will be transferred as Locust Point to Canton, and vice versa, in the cars, on a monster steam barge, connecting with the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and owned jointly by these roads. The first transfer will be made to-morrow under the new schedule the time of the fast expressover the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between washington and St. Louis and Washington and Chicago, has been shortened six hours and a haif.

SOLDIERS IN READINESS AT OMAHA.

Омана, Neb., May 22.-Two companies of militia, one from Columbus and the other from Waboo, arrived by special trains last night. Governor Hance arrived with the Columbus company. Two company. of Omaha militia are also on duty at the smelting works. Two companies of United States troops from Peri Omaha are under arms at the Government camp, a less rods from the smelting works. No conflict has referenced between the strikers and the troops, but a fear may occur at any moment. The authorities are determined to protect the smelting works company in patting men at work who want to work,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ALBANY, May 22.—The Governor has signed the bill to amend the act incorporating the New-York State Convention of Universalists.

POSTMASTER CONLEY PARALYZED,
ATLANTA, Gz., May 22.—Postmaster Conley was stricken with paralyzis of the brain this afternoon. He is new resting easy, but his physicians four another stack.

THE COURT OF APPEALS,
ALBANY, May 22.—The Court of Appeals on Mossed stack, after paying due respect to the memory of Chief Justice Church, will adjourn till Monday, the Sig inst.

AN EXPRESSMAN DISAPPEARS.

AN EXPRESSMAN DISAPPEARS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 22.—John Kelither,
American express agent at Hod. Hook, Dutchess County,
it is alleged, decamped with \$5,800 belonging to the
Hook National Bank.

Hook National Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The steamer Gaelle Hong Kong and Yekohama sailed to-day carrying the first treasure list: Silver bars, \$207,000; Mexican de \$13,500; gold coin, \$30,400—a total of \$342,900.